

AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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IT MAY BE DIFFICULT, but citizens of our country must try to sift out untruths and focus on the facts that will keep this nation free

Right, Left, & Center

Widely Varying Political Ideas

Last month, 2 men made sharply contrasting remarks about America and liberty. One was President Kennedy, who said: "The one great irreversible trend in world history is on the side of liberty—and so, for all time to come, are we."

From T. Coleman Andrews—a former head of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service—came this: "I see our nation being engulfed by the socialists, and I see the President of the United States aiding in this eclipse of our liberty."

SUCH opposing statements help to illustrate the bitter disagreement that is now going on among various groups in this country.

At one extreme are members of the "far right wing," including Mr. Andrews. They insist that America is seriously endangered by Reds working from within; and they regard themselves as the principal defenders against this threat.

They maintain that our government, under both Democratic and Republican leadership, has been far too soft on communists at home and abroad. President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower,

while disagreeing with each other on many points, have both struck back at these opponents.

At the opposite extreme are the communists. They and their sympathizers are known as the "far left." The U. S. Communist Party itself has been thoroughly exposed as an agency of the Kremlin.

Where did the political terms "left" and "right" originate?

From the seating arrangements of certain European parliaments. Placed at the *right* of the presiding officer, in these legislative bodies, are groups that normally seek to *prevent* much change in social, political, and economic life. To the *left* are those who usually *favor* substantial change. Communists, at the extreme left, want to go so far as to overturn the entire existing social order.

At the far right, in many cases, have been groups that have wanted their governments to use strong-arm methods in curbing the Reds. Sometimes they have argued that it is necessary to "fight fire with fire"—use dictatorial means to prevent the establishment of a *communist* dictatorship. Opposition to communism was among the chief

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Dominican Republic Aims For a Democratic Regime

Emerging from Trujillo Dictatorship, Caribbean Island Nation Is Confronted with Many Problems

Will democratic rule take root in the Dominican Republic following a long period of dictatorship? Or will serious disorders erupt? U. S. officials are watching the situation closely.

A PALATIAL yacht recently came to anchor at the Azores Islands, 800 miles off Portugal. A small group of grim-faced, well-dressed people came ashore.

Rafael Trujillo, Jr., and certain members of his family were on their way into exile from the Dominican Republic, a country which for more than 30 years had been ruled almost as the personal estate of the Trujillos. A few hours later, they took a plane to Paris.

The end of the Trujillo regime has brought satisfaction to most Dominicans, and it has been welcomed nearly everywhere throughout Latin America as well as in the United States. It has, however, created a tense situation from which Dominican extremists hope to profit.

Some of them want to restore the old order—a police state under which they held privileged positions. Another group would like to bring the communists to power in an upheaval such as that which took place in Cuba.

Between these 2 extremes are those who want to put their country on a truly democratic course, and to restore it to good standing among the nations of the Americas. The future of the island nation, as well as the stability of the entire Caribbean area, hinges upon their efforts in the weeks ahead.

Island country. The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Haiti occupies the western third.

With an area of 18,700 square

miles, the Dominican Republic is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. It is a country of wooded mountain ranges separated by green, fertile valleys.

The nation's 3,014,000 people are composed of people of European stock (mostly Spanish), Negroes, and those of mixed race. Most Dominicans live in rural areas where they grow sugar cane, cacao, coffee, rice, peanuts, and tobacco. Many cattle are also raised.

Most industries are concerned with processing farm products. Iron ore, bauxite, gypsum, and salt are mined. The country's main resource, though, is its fertile soil.

Since the story of America's discovery is so closely identified with Hispaniola, the island has been called the "Cradle of the Americas." Columbus discovered it on his first voyage across the Atlantic. The area which makes up the Dominican Republic was under Spanish rule for many years (and for a short time was ruled by France). In 1865, the Dominicans finally won independence from Spain.

Santo Domingo (called Ciudad Trujillo from 1930 until recently) is the capital. Founded in 1496, this attractive coastal city is the oldest European settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

Trujillo era. In 1930, Rafael Trujillo (father of the man mentioned earlier) used his power as commanding general of the Dominican army to take over the Presidency.

For the next 31 years, his word was law in the Dominican Republic. Part of that period he himself served as Chief Executive, and the rest of the time he selected the Presidents.

Under the Trujillo regime, the nation did make considerable material progress. Schools and homes were built, hospitals and airfields

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

This is the last issue of the *American Observer* to appear before the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the paper will be dated January 1, 1962. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!



Communism in Russia

Red Economic Growth

This is the twelfth in a series of articles on communism and how it contrasts with our political and economic way of life.

FROM 1928 to the present, Russia has undertaken a succession of 5-year plans. Although the major emphasis for the whole period has been on rapid increases in heavy industry, Red leaders have found it necessary to vary their plans, according to the Soviet Union's international aims and—sometimes—to the desperate needs of its people.

While the government always keeps a tight grip over the economy and the people, it does slightly relax its controls over workers and farmers at times when it feels that this step is necessary to get more work and cooperation from Soviet citizens.

When Stalin's first 5-year plan came to an end in 1933, Russia had a good many more factories than before. But manufacturing was still far below Soviet plans, and the output of farms was so low that Russia had widespread food shortages.

Stalin refused to admit that he and his system were at fault. So he looked for scapegoats. The shortcomings were blamed on certain engineers, on "saboteurs," and even on high-ranking Communist Party leaders. In a campaign of terror that took many lives in the early 1930's, Stalin lashed out blindly at those he held responsible for the poor showing of Russia's communist economy.

The second 5-year plan (1933-37) did not force as many hardships on the Russian people as the first plan. But it also fell far short of Stalin's promise of a "better life" for them.

By 1937, around 90% of Russia's farmland had been put into the collectives. However, each farm family was now permitted to have its own plot of an acre or so. Products from this land could be sold in the "free" market, rather than in government stores where all other goods were sold. Stalin permitted this limited return to "free enterprise" because of the serious lag in farm production under the collective system.

Hence, in order to increase production, the Reds were forced again to adopt "capitalist" practices they had once denounced. (Lenin's NEP and Stalin's incentive pay plan for factory workers were similar "borrowings.") Such concessions greatly increased Russia's food output. Within a few years, important quantities of food came from the individual plots.

The next 5-year plan, started in 1938, was quickly changed to a massive arms buildup as World War II broke out in Europe. When Nazi Germany invaded Russia in 1941, numerous Soviet factories were destroyed, and some of the richest Russian farmlands fell to the invader.

Moscow appealed to the patriotic instincts of the Russian people to fight the invaders. Little was said about the defense of communism, for the Soviet leaders knew such an appeal would not stir many Russians into action against the enemy. In fact, many people under the communist yoke at first welcomed the Germans as "liberators." But because they soon found that the Nazis, like the Reds, were brutal taskmasters, this support was short-lived.

Following World War II, Stalin launched a new 5-year plan aimed largely at rebuilding war damage and expanding heavy industries. A fifth 5-year plan, begun in 1951, continued to emphasize heavy industries. But after Stalin's death in 1953, some effort was made to produce more consumer goods—autos, refrigerators, etc. Two years later, in another reversal, Moscow announced a return of top priority to the production of factory machines and war equipment.

In 1955, Nikita Khrushchev, by then top boss of the Communist Party organization but not yet Premier, gave farmers on the collectives some say in planning their work. He also sought to adopt a number of American farming methods to boost crop production.

Under Mr. Khrushchev's direction, a new 5-year plan began in 1956. It called for a "massive increase in heavy industrial output and a sharp rise in productivity on farms and in factories." This program was interrupted and replaced by a 7-year plan running from 1959 to 1966.

When this latest schedule was adopted, the government announced slight relaxations in its rigid controls over workers. Certain of the rules forbidding individuals to change jobs were modified; hours of labor were shortened a little. But the government continued other types of strict control over workers and farmers.

In agriculture, more and more state farms were established, especially in Siberian lands cultivated for the first time. On these new farms, workers live in barracks-like buildings and do not have the private plots that are permitted on the collectives.

—By ANTON BERLE



PHOTO BY JULIAN E. CARABALLO

NAOMI HARMAN of Israel and our staff writer Peggy Anne Duncan

Foreign Embassy Teen Set

Israeli Student's Impressions

(This is the first in a series of interviews with young people from various foreign lands who are living temporarily in Washington, D. C.)

WOULD you like to leave your friends and the life in your own homeland to live in a foreign country? Naomi Harman, 15-year-old daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Harman from Israel, is doing just that. Since September 1959, Naomi has been in Washington, D. C., where her father is in charge of the Israeli Embassy. Here are Naomi's answers to the questions we asked about her stay in the United States.

What do you miss most about your homeland?

"I miss my friends and many things we did together, but my father is serving our country, and being with him is a special education for me. I thought it might be difficult to make new friends in America, but it hasn't been because most of the Americans I have met are very hospitable."

Where do you go to school and to what clubs do you belong?

"I go to a private school in Washington—Holton Arms. There, I'm in the World Affairs Club, which sponsors Sunday afternoon talks on important issues in the news. In this way, we become informed on the world situation."

In what respects does school life in the United States differ from that in Israel?

"In my country, we are assigned to one class and go through all our subjects with this group. Over here, we change classes and have different classmates in each one. I meet more people this way, but we develop closer friendships in Israel where students come to know one another better by being together all day."

"American clubs and school activities are more organized than those in my country. In Israel, we have informal debate clubs, and we join in sports and games informally. Here you play football in gigantic stadiums and have organized pep

rallies and bands. The only teenage activity that is less formal here than in Israel is dating. There, most boys and girls engage in group activities rather than go out just as couples."

Do you think American students are as serious about their school work as those in Israel?

"No, I think students in Israel are more serious. We know we need a good education to help our nation make progress. We are a new country, and even our young people have a real drive to build up our nation. American teen-agers don't seem as serious, and they like to 'live it up.' Perhaps young Americans don't think it so important to work for their country because it is older and more established than ours."

What are your plans after you graduate from high school?

"Well, I want to return to Israel for college. My favorite subjects are history and political science, and I would like a career in international affairs. Now, I have a chance to learn about this subject through my father's work. Later, my plans include Hebrew University in Jerusalem and then graduate work at Oxford University in England."

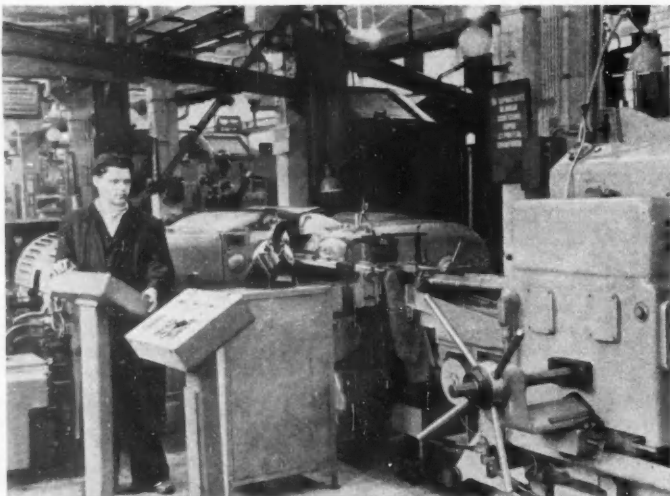
"But first, I will serve in the Israeli army. This service is not just an obligation, but it is an honor to help my country. You see, our nation has been under military threat from our Arab neighbors since we became independent in 1948; so both boys and girls are expected to serve 2 years in Israel's armed forces either before or after college."

When you return to Israel, what will you remember most about the U. S.?

"It's a very wonderful place. It is so big, and also very beautiful—but more important is the friendliness of your people. They make foreigners feel welcome. When I return to Israel, this warmth is what I will remember most about Americans."

(Our next interview will be with Christina Nauckhoff and Carl-Henric Brodin from Sweden.)

—By PEGGY DUNCAN



SOVPHOTO

RUSSIA, like U. S., has more and more automation in her factories

Dominican Republic's Problems

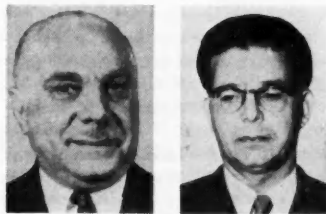
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were constructed, and new roads were laid out. The capital city was cleaned up and modernized. To the casual tourist, the Dominican Republic appeared to be a prosperous and progressive little land.

But this appearance was maintained at frightful human cost. With ruthless efficiency, Rafael Trujillo, Sr., stamped out all political opposition. Hundreds who incurred the dictator's disfavor were seized by secret police, and many were never seen again. Thousands of Dominicans fled the country.

Meanwhile, Trujillo and other members of his family extended their control over the nation's economy. They eventually became the owners of the shipping, radio, and TV industries; the leading hotels; 70% of the sugar industry; automobile agencies; cement works; and countless other ventures. In all, the family is believed to have had control of 60% of the nation's industry and commerce. Estimates as to the value of the Trujillo holdings range from \$300,000,000 upward.

OAS action. In 1960, President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela



RAFAEL TRUJILLO, late dictator of the Dominican Republic, and (right) Joaquin Balaguer, whose service as President under Trujillo touched off recent controversy

was injured in an assassination attempt. He accused General Trujillo of plotting it, and demanded an investigation by the Organization of American States (OAS), the 21-nation group to which the 20 Latin American countries and the United States belong.

Evidence unearthed by the OAS pointed to Trujillo as the man behind the assassination plot. All OAS members—except, of course, the Dominican Republic—voted to condemn Trujillo's government.

They recommended breaking diplomatic relations with the island nation, and partial severance of economic ties "beginning with the immediate suspension of trade in arms and implements of war. . . ." Later they agreed to discontinue exports of oil, oil products, trucks, and spare parts. (Such measures are known as "economic sanctions.")

In line with the OAS recommendation, the United States broke off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic. We joined in applying sanctions, and we refused to let that Caribbean country increase its sugar sales to us, even though we did permit other nations to do so after we stopped buying sugar from Castro's Cuba.

Dictator's reaction. General Trujillo had long defended his dictatorship on the grounds that strict

measures were necessary to combat communism. However, the extent to which this claim was a cover-up for his dictatorial ways rather than genuine opposition to the Reds became evident after the OAS action.

Trujillo threatened to turn to the communists. His government-controlled newspapers and radio station bitterly attacked the United States, and started using Soviet news reports. The dictator cultivated good relations with Castro's Soviet-aligned regime in Cuba.

Then, one night last spring, General Trujillo's car was machine-gunned by a group led by a former Dominican army officer who had fallen into Trujillo's disfavor. The dictator was killed—and there began the events that have brought big changes to the Dominican Republic.

A new look. After the elder Trujillo's death, President Joaquin Balaguer continued as Chief Executive. A quiet man, regarded as a political moderate, he had been handpicked for office by Trujillo, probably as a gesture aimed at pacifying political opposition. Rafael Trujillo, Jr., became head of the armed forces, and the dead dictator's brothers—Hector and José—continued to play influential roles.

In an effort to end the OAS sanctions and get back into the good graces of its Western Hemisphere neighbors, the Dominican government announced reforms aimed at assuring civil rights and ending police terrorism. Everyone wondered, though, whether the "new look" was meant to be permanent.

Last month, the story spread that the Trujillo family was plotting to seize control of the government. U. S. officials believed that the story was solidly based on fact. To protect the government of President Balaguer from a power seizure by the Trujillo family, they sent U. S. naval vessels with a detachment of marines to waters just off the capital city.

With demonstrations breaking out against them and with the U. S. Navy standing by to oppose their plans, the Trujillos departed from their native island.



VIRIATO FIALLO (in dark suit), who opposes President Balaguer, greets his followers. When Trujillo ruled, open opposition was not permitted.



Attaining stability. The big question now is whether the Dominican government can lead the country onto the democratic path.

As these words are written, President Balaguer is under attack from some Dominican groups. They claim that he was a Trujillo puppet, and that he must be removed from office.

Other anti-Trujillo groups feel, however, that although Balaguer did hold office with the approval of the late dictator, he was no Trujillo stooge, and is democratically inclined. They favor his continuance in office—at least until democratic elections can be held.

When anti-Balaguer groups called a general strike of workers, business came to a standstill for a time, and rioting erupted. Dominican army leaders then came to Balaguer's support, but whether stable conditions could be restored remained to be seen.

Balaguer's opponents were resentful of the army's action in bolstering the President. And though they had welcomed U. S. support in ousting the Trujillos, they were critical of the U. S. government for backing Balaguer.

While this controversy boils, the government is going ahead with steps to eliminate certain aspects of the long Trujillo regime. Santo Domingo has once again become the official name of the capital, replacing Ciudad Trujillo. The government has announced that property seized by the Trujillos from their

political enemies will be restored.

A big task confronting the government is to stimulate the economy. Unemployment is widespread, and living standards for most people are low. For years, wages were held down by the dictatorship, while prices of many goods were kept high through monopolies set up by the Trujillo family. Labor unions are now likely to bring strong pressure for higher wages.

Another deficiency is lack of foreign currency, needed to purchase goods abroad. The Trujillos are said to have plundered this fund.

One goal of the government is full resumption of trade with the other American nations. Since the Trujillos have departed, prospects for a removal of sanctions seem good.

Once a democratic government is soundly established, the United States can be expected to resume diplomatic relations. We may also make loans and increase our sugar purchases to stimulate the Dominican economy.

U. S. naval action. One step that has caused some controversy is the U. S. action in sending naval vessels to Dominican waters when it seemed the Trujillos were planning to seize control.

Some Americans feel that the action was unfortunate and that it may harm us in the long run. They say:

"By threatening to intervene in the Dominican Republic, we have revived old suspicions throughout Latin America that Uncle Sam is a meddling neighbor who tries to impose his will through force or the threat of force. Russia, Cuba, and other Red lands are already using this incident for propaganda purposes. It may stir up anti-U. S. feeling in many Latin American lands."

Most Americans feel, however, that we did rightly. They declare:

"Our naval action was not intended to extend our own control, but was to insure that democracy would be permitted to take root on the soil of a fellow member of the Organization of American States. It was carried out with the full approval of the Balaguer government and most other Dominicans. We would have been criticized more had we stood aside and let the Trujillos re-impose their dictatorship."

—By HOWARD SWEET

The Story of the Week

AFL-CIO Meeting Debates Hot Issues

A number of problems are being discussed at the big AFL-CIO convention that opened in Miami, Florida, December 7. Top labor leaders, including George Meany, president of AFL-CIO, and Walter Reuther, that group's vice president, are attending the meeting.

One of the issues they are discussing involves the growing number of clashes among various individual AFL-CIO unions in their drive for new members. Top officials are trying to find a way to end these squabbles because they threaten to break up the united labor movement.

Another issue concerns the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, headed by James Hoffa. That union was expelled from AFL-CIO 4 years ago when its leaders were accused of "corruption." Some AFL-CIO



GEORGE MEANY, President of AFL-CIO and (right) Vice President Walter Reuther of this largest American labor organization

officials now want to bring the Teamsters back into the parent organization, while others strongly oppose such a move.

Russians Still Talking About Kennedy's Views

Newspaper readers throughout the Soviet Union are continuing to discuss President Kennedy's views concerning the East-West "cold war." The Russian people were probably amazed to read America's side of this conflict when the Russian newspaper, *Izvestia*, recently published a full account of an interview between President Kennedy and that paper's editor, Aleksei Adzhubei. Mr. Adzhubei, incidentally, is Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law.

Here are some of the ideas expressed by President Kennedy in the interview—ideas the Russian people ordinarily cannot read in their government-controlled press:

The United States and Russia can get along on a peaceful basis if Moscow ceases trying to communicate the world through subversion and force.

America supports the right of people everywhere to choose their own form of government, and opposes their enslavement by communism or by any other system in which they have no voice.

To have peace, we must have disarmament, and no satisfactory disarmament is possible without an

effective global inspection system.

By planning for and resuming nuclear blasts while test-ban talks were in progress, Russia increased tension and delayed prospects for global disarmament.

There can be lasting peace in Europe if a satisfactory accord can be negotiated over Berlin. The settlement might include plans to put access routes to West Berlin under international supervision.

To help insure peace in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the communist military bloc on the continent should seek to come to an understanding.

No nation plans to invade Russia, and West Germany is no threat whatsoever to the Soviet Union despite Red charges to the contrary.

While this interview appeared in only one Soviet newspaper, *Izvestia*, and the Russian press has "answered" all of President Kennedy's criticisms of the Kremlin leaders, it is still considered an important step forward that our side of the story was permitted to be told in that country.

U. S. Astronaut Makes Ready to Orbit Earth

Scientists are now preparing the equipment to take Colonel John Glenn, Jr., on a space trip around the globe 3 times. The flight may occur within a month or so.

The announcement that Colonel Glenn was to be America's first man to orbit the earth came after our scientists successfully sent a chimpanzee named Enos on 2 trips around the globe. (Russia's Yuri Gagarin circled the globe once last April, and Gherman Titov made 17 orbits of the earth in August.)

Enos was originally scheduled to orbit the earth 3 times, but scientists brought him down when some minor mechanical difficulties developed in his space capsule. Aside from this problem, the chimp's trip into space was a highly successful one, scientists say, and has helped prepare the way for an early flight by an astronaut.



CHANGE is the order of the day in the new Department of State Building



CLASS in driving at a school in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. The students may learn how to handle and repair an automobile, but most of them have little or no prospect of driving a car for some years.

The Nation's Capital Prepares for Yuletide

A giant 75-foot Douglas fir tree from Aberdeen, Washington, will be the central feature of this year's Pageant of Peace to be held in the nation's capital during the holidays.

On December 23, President Kennedy is scheduled to light the giant tree, as he wishes the country a Merry Christmas from the White House. From then until the end of the month, bands and choral groups from many nations will appear each day to offer special music and other programs. Reindeer and a great Yule log are other attractions at the Washington holiday celebration.

Government Combats Communists in America

The Internal Security Act of 1950 is one of the nation's strongest anti-communist laws. Among other things, it requires all active Reds and their organizations to register with the government, giving their names, their sources of funds, and how they spend them. Individuals and groups that fail to

register are subject to heavy fines and imprisonment.

From the outset, the Communist Party in the United States challenged the 1950 law. Through a variety of legal moves, the Reds have managed to keep the issue in our courts, thus preventing the law from being enforced.

Last June, however, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the section of the 1950 law requiring all Reds to register. The U. S. Justice Department then gave the communists until the end of November to abide by the regulations. But the communists again ignored the law, so the Justice Department brought action against them.

Now the issue of punishment for the Reds has been raised in our courts. It may be some time before this whole question is settled.

Change in Duties for Some Top Officials

Certain high-ranking State Department officials are taking over new duties since the recent shake-up of that agency by President Kennedy.

Chester Bowles, former Under Secretary of State, is now a special adviser to the President on African, Asian, and Latin American affairs. In his new post, the one-time governor of Connecticut and U. S. envoy to India has the rank of ambassador.

George Ball, former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has taken over Mr. Bowles' old position. As Under Secretary of State, Mr. Ball, a New York lawyer, helps Secretary of State Dean Rusk supervise the overall work of his department.

W. Averell Harriman is now special adviser to the Secretary of State and to the President on Far Eastern affairs. The one-time New York governor formerly served as the President's roving global trouble-shooter.

A Career for You in The U. S. Coast Guard

If you are interested in a career that combines engineering and seamanship, you may want to take examinations for entrance into the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. All American boys between the ages of 17 and 22 who have finished high school or will do so this academic year will be eligible to take the exams. Applications must be mailed not later than January 15.

Those who are selected will become cadets at the academy in New London, Connecticut. They will take a 4-year course in marine engineering, along with other technical and academic subjects. Upon graduation, a cadet will be eligible for a commission as ensign in the Coast Guard. While at the academy, students receive allowances as well as free board and tuition.

Complete information may be obtained from your school principal, or by writing to the Commandant PTP, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C.

Highlights of 1961

January. Uncle Sam broke diplomatic relations with Cuba following months of bitter anti-United States actions by Premier Fidel Castro.

Voters in France and Algeria backed President Charles de Gaulle's plan for gradual self-rule for Algerians.

John Kennedy was inaugurated President.

February. Congo's one-time pro-Red Premier Patrice Lumumba was murdered, setting off riots in African land. A short time later, the United Nations authorized use of force to prevent all-out civil war in Congo.

March. President Kennedy ordered formation of trial Peace Corps for helping underdeveloped lands. In September, Congress approved full-scale Peace Corps.

Communists stepped up warfare in Laos.

Nation approved 23rd Amendment to Constitution, granting residents of Washington, D. C., right to vote for President and Vice President.

April. Soviet Major Yuri Gagarin became first man to circle globe in a spaceship.

Israel began trial of Adolf Eichmann on charges that he ordered the killing of millions of Jews while he was a Nazi official in Germany during World War II.

Anti-Castro exiles, trained and equipped with U. S. help, landed in Cuba but were quickly crushed by Premier Castro's military forces that greatly outnumbered the invaders.



NEW STAMP honoring nurses will be released for sale December 28. The young woman shown here is lighting the traditional candle as a symbol of her dedication to the nursing profession.

President de Gaulle put down an army rebellion whose leaders aimed at seizing power in France because of their opposition to De Gaulle's "independence" plan for Algeria.

May. Commander Alan Shepard became America's first space traveler when he rode a capsule 115 miles into the skies.

South Korean Army officers overthrew President John Chang and set up new government.

General Rafael Trujillo, long-time dictator of Dominican Republic, was assassinated.

June. President Kennedy met with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Vienna, Austria, to discuss world problems. Later that month, Khrushchev issued ultimatum saying he would sign peace treaty with Red East Germany by end of year. This raised crisis over West Berlin's future, because city is surrounded by communist German territory.

Iraq claimed Kuwait territory. Later, UN said Arab League should settle dispute over Kuwait.

July. Russia announced increase in armed forces; so did the U. S. a short time later.

French and Tunisian troops fought briefly over French rights at base of Bizerte.

Captain Virgil Grissom was second American astronaut to make space flight.

Britain announced desire to join European Common Market, whose members are seeking free trade relations with one another and working toward what may be a "United States of Europe."

August. Soviet cosmonaut Gherman Titov circled the globe 17 times in a spacecraft.

Reds sealed the border between East and West Berlin, thus increasing tensions between the 2 Germans and throughout the world.

Alliance for Progress plan was adopted by most Western Hemisphere nations. It provides for U. S. aid to help improve living standards on this side of the globe.

Brazil's President Janio Quadros resigned.

September. Russia resumed testing nuclear weapons, breaking a 3-year East-West agreement not to do so. Tests included giant bomb having force of more than 50,000,000 tons of TNT. Later, U. S. resumed underground tests.

UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld died in airplane crash while working for peace in Congo. Crisis arose over his successor, with Russia insisting on 3-man leadership of world body. Several weeks later, Burma's U Thant was chosen to fill out remainder of Hammarskjöld's term.

October. Syria broke away from Egypt's United Arab Republic after revolt late in September.

New York Yankees won baseball's world series.

Premier Khrushchev met with top Red leaders to outline new Soviet economic plans and publicly criticize late dictator Stalin.

November. House Speaker Sam Rayburn died after record length of service in his post.

Premier Khrushchev lifted ultimatum on West Berlin, but continued to demand early settlement of the "German issue."

Western and Soviet representatives resumed talks on banning nuclear tests.

December. Cuba's Fidel Castro finally came out in the open to admit he is communist.

Fighting in Congo became increasingly serious.

Tanganyika became Africa's 29th independent nation.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

ONE VICTIM of Castro's regime in Cuba is the island's winter baseball league. Since the top players are unwilling to play in Cuba under its Red-aligned government, the league has folded up. Such big-leaguers as Camilo Pascual, Pete Ramos, and Minnie Minoso—all native Cubans—refused to return to their homeland this winter, despite threats by the Castro government that their property would be seized. . . . Kathy Kusner of Arlington, Virginia, is the only girl on the U. S. equestrian team. Three years ago, riding a gray mare, she set the American women's high-jumping record of 7 feet 3 inches.

In the American Basketball League this winter, all successful shots made outside an arc painted on the court 25 feet from the basket count 3 points instead of the usual 2. . . . Perhaps the strongest throwing arm in football is possessed by Jack Kemp, star quarterback of the San Diego Chargers. He can throw a football about 90 yards. . . . Last month's victory of 18-year-old Bruce Kidd of Toronto, Canada, in the U. S. national cross country event may change some ideas about this type of footracing. Previously it had been widely held that cross country running was a sport in which teen-agers could not expect to compete with mature men. Limber-legged Bruce raced over the hilly course (more than 6 miles) in about 32 minutes.



Kathy Kusner

At bowling, the little fellow can hold his own with the huskiest athlete. Dick Weber of St. Louis, Missouri—recently named Bowler of the Year and the possessor of a 215 average in tenpins—weighs only 126 pounds. . . . Australia is favored to retain its title in international tennis play later this month. The Aussies will meet the Italian team in the final round of Davis Cup competition soon after Christmas.

John Weigert, 13, of Winter Haven, Florida, hopes to set a new jumping mark in this month's big water-skiing tournament at nearby Cypress Gardens. He holds the national junior boys' jumping record of 81 feet. . . . Mexico City will soon have one of the largest sports stadiums in the world. Intended mainly for soccer games, it will seat 105,000 fans.

—By HOWARD SWEET

THE LIGHTER SIDE

You enter a public phone booth and look up your number and dial it after putting in your dime. You look outside and you discover there are 16 people lined up who, to judge by their urgent expressions, are waiting desperately to call the Fire Department, President Kennedy, the Mayo Clinic, the FBI, General de Gaulle, Jayne Mansfield, Cape Canaveral, the Dial-for-Dollars program, or the Coast Guard. Guess how long you talk.

★
Her car and his collided head-on. Both got out and, with a fine show of courtesy, began to apologize profusely. She: It was my fault, and I'm sorry. He: Not at all, madam. I was to blame.

She: But I insist it was my fault. I was on your side of the road.

He: That is true, madam, but just the same I saw you coming for several blocks, and I had ample time to dart down a side street.

Coach: Bill, you're a find! The way you hammer the line, pick your hole, reverse the field, and still keep your feet is simply great! Who taught you to run like that?

New Halfback: My mother deserves the credit, sir.

Coach: Your mother!

New Halfback: Yes, sir. When I was younger, she used to take me along with her when she went shopping for dresses on bargain days.

★
"My work," bragged the dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I'm drilling."

Not to be outdone, his rival dentist friend came up with this whopper: "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I'm at work so that the camera will catch the expression of delight on their faces."



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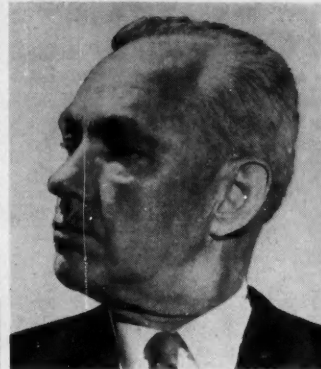
PRESIDENT John Kennedy deplores the rise of extremist groups during this difficult era of the cold war with Red-controlled countries



FORMER President Dwight D. Eisenhower also takes a dim view of political activities by organizations that he considers dangerous



SENATOR Barry Goldwater of Arizona calls himself a conservative and opposes extremist groups, but thinks "leftists" most dangerous



ROBERT WELCH, organizer of the John Birch Society, which has figured in current controversy over the issue of patriotism in our land

Political Views

(Continued from page 1)

talking points of the rightist Nazis who took over Germany in the 1930's.

In most democratic nations, the majority of people are not extremists—either of the right or of the left. They are nearer the "center." They are willing—in varying degrees—to accept social, political, and economic changes; but they want these changes to be made in orderly fashion, through constitutional means. They oppose communism, but think it is possible to curb the Reds without destroying democracy, or resorting to undemocratic methods, in the process.

In our own country, most people tend to feel that they stand reasonably near the center in politics. Recently, though, more and more attention has been focused on some organizations whose members openly acknowledge belonging to the "far right."

The John Birch Society is perhaps best known among these. One of its leaders is T. Coleman Andrews, whom we mentioned previously. Head of the organization is Robert Welch. He established it in 1958 and named it after John Birch, an American who was killed by Chinese Reds in 1945.

Mr. Welch and his followers maintain that there is, in our nation, a powerful network of communist conspirators. This network, it is argued, exerts great influence on the U. S. government and has been responsible for many of the international troubles we have encountered since World War II.

Members of the John Birch group look upon the United Nations as an instrument of the Kremlin. They feel that any negotiation with communist governments is likely to result in severe U. S. setbacks.

Here at home, they regard most federal "welfare" undertakings—present and proposed school-aid efforts, for example—as socialistic or communistic. Maintaining that the U. S. Supreme Court is "one of the most important agencies of communism," they seek impeachment of Chief Justice Warren.

John Birch Society leaders have accused other top officials—past and present—of pro-communist leanings. People whom they have attacked include Presidents Roosevelt,

Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, and the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Many other groups with similar views have recently arisen.

The *Wall Street Journal*, speaking primarily of the far-right organizations, comments:

"By their very nature extremists are generally wrong . . . because their anxiety over what is bad in the area of their concern leads them to reject everything, including that which is good. They are thus easily led to a fanaticism for seemingly simple solutions to complex problems.

"But there is an equal danger, if we may say so, in being extreme about extremists. The trap is to suppose that extremists are wrong about everything merely because they may be wrong about some things. This leads easily to a blind rejection of [all that they say].

"Yet quite often they have a great deal worthwhile to say. Indeed, they are frequently moved to their excesses [because they] look clearly at things from which most of us avert our gaze. . . .

"Even when they are wrong they provide a yeast to stir men's minds. We dismiss them, and what they say, at our peril. Sometimes they are right, and always a society without the ferment of ideas is stale, dull, and lifeless."

Do most Americans who are primarily "rightist" in their thinking agree wholeheartedly with such groups as the John Birch Society?

Not necessarily. An example is U. S. Senator Barry Goldwater of

Arizona, a right-wing leader who is regarded as a GOP Presidential prospect for 1964.

He, like members of the John Birch group, opposes any sort of compromise with the Reds, anywhere in the world. Also, he is against many present-day federal welfare programs and foreign-aid endeavors. But he has said it is "extremist" to charge that such men as Mr. Eisenhower have been tools of communism.

The Senator contends that the "wagon train" of the Kennedy Administration is "riding on the left wheel all the time," but he also remarks: "I don't call these people communists."

Though Senator Goldwater thinks the United Nations has comparatively little value, he doesn't regard the world body as an instrument of the Kremlin. Observing that it's a place where representatives of the various countries "can let off steam," he says: "I don't think we should do away with it."

Mr. Goldwater does state, however, that he is far more worried about "the extremists on the left than those on the right."

Who are the extreme leftists? A number of rightists apply this label to anyone who seeks a substantial boost in federal spending on schools, health, housing, etc. Many other Americans, however, would apply the term only to those who knowingly and deliberately try to weaken our nation or its will to defend itself in the face of communist threats from abroad.

While most observers believe that relatively few U. S. citizens

are in this latter group of outright subversives, it is generally agreed that the influence of such a group must never be discounted, and that there should be a continuous effort to expose and curb its activities.

President Kennedy has recently attacked extremists of both sides—left and right. During a foreign-policy speech, he condemned those who—in his opinion—urge us to follow a "pathway of surrender" in the struggle against Russia and Red China, and he cited others who cry "appeasement" whenever we try to negotiate with the communist countries.

"One group," he remarked, "regards everyone else as warmongers; the other regards everyone else as appeasers."

Mr. Kennedy said that we must be prepared to "defend our vital interests" by force if necessary, but must also be ready to negotiate in the hope of finding peaceful solutions to world problems.

On another occasion the President commented: "Men who are unwilling to face up to the danger from without are convinced that the real danger comes from within." Therefore, he continued, they accuse people of treason, and they insist that our government is following communistic policies here at home. "But you and I and most Americans," he added, "know that [our peril] comes from without, not within. It must be met by quiet preparedness, not [by] provocative speeches."

Former President Eisenhower often disagrees with the present Chief Executive, especially on affairs at home. Even so, he recently joined Mr. Kennedy in the attack on extremists—particularly those of the right wing. He commented that some of the "super-patriots" have almost outwardly announced that they would like to set up a dictatorship in America.

Military issue. In the midst of this controversy, a closely related one has arisen. It involves political activity by military officers.

In the November 27 issue of this paper, we gave pros and cons relating to Major General Edwin Walker, who resigned from the Army after being sharply criticized for expressing political views to his troops.

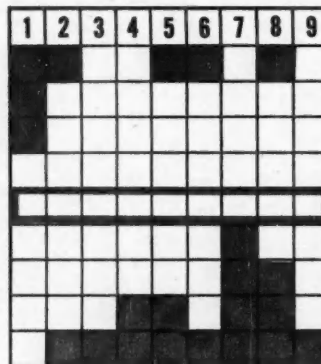
The question of whether military men who are on duty should play

(Concluded on page 8, col. 2)

State Capitals

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a well-known geographical area located in the United States.

1. Capital of Minnesota.
2. Of North Carolina.
3. Its seat of government is Springfield.
4. Capital of Georgia.
5. Of Montana.
6. Of Michigan.
7. The location of this state's seat of government is Austin.
8. Capital of Oregon.
9. Of Wyoming.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Adenauer. **VERTICAL:** 1. Warsaw; 2. Sardinia; 3. Sweden; 4. Denmark; 5. Albania; 6. Ruhr; 7. Iceland or Ireland; 8. Barents.

Today and Yesterday

Our Expansion Westward

IN the years from 1845 to 1853, our nation completed acquisition of the land that now makes up the continental 48 states and the District of Columbia. The last steps were to obtain Texas, other regions of the Southwest, California, and the Oregon Territory.

The United States thus became a nation fronting on the Pacific in the west and the Atlantic in the east. There was a general feeling among Americans in the middle period of the 1800's that the U. S. had ended its territorial expansion.

The task that lay ahead was to develop the newly acquired regions and to turn them into states as rapidly as possible. The job was difficult, for much of the new country was wilderness, but Americans managed to do it.

However, the U. S. did not stop its expansion of territory as many had expected. We bought Alaska from Russia in 1867, and annexed Hawaii at that island nation's request in 1898. They became the 49th and 50th states in 1959.

Hawaii is a well-developed region with a population large enough (close to 700,000) to carry on its industry and agriculture. Alaska is another story. It is, in fact, America's new frontier as the Old West was in the 1800's.

Travel Was Difficult

Pioneers had to use covered wagons drawn by horses to reach new territories of the Old West. The wagons, stage coaches, and the horse and buggy were long the chief means of transport. Railways didn't reach across the continent to link the East and the West until 1869.

Alaska has a transportation problem, too. There are some railways and roads, but not enough. The airplane is, in a way, Alaska's "covered wagon." Flying is the most popular means of getting over the rugged Alaskan regions. It is paradise compared to traveling in a covered wagon.

The need for people to speed development is one of Alaska's major requirements just as it was in the early days of the West. Only about 1,000 persons a year were heading into Oregon Territory, for example, in the 1840's. It was many years

before an adequate population was established in this region, which had a total area of 285,580 square miles. Alaska has about 230,000 people now—not nearly enough to develop its area of 586,400 square miles.

New settlers plus births are increasing the population at the rate of nearly 10,000 persons a year. However, the great need is for people with technical skills and funds to invest in industry. Too many settlers without proper requirements for jobs are trying to live in Alaska. As a result, some unemployment exists there as it does in certain other states of the Union.

Communications were difficult in the Old West, for the telegraph didn't come into use until after 1844, and the telephone only after 1876. As does the rest of the United States, Alaska has all of the modern means of communication.

There is one very important difference between the Old West and Alaska as frontier areas. The Alaskans have far more advantages than did the earlier pioneers.

The western settlers, for instance, had to build homes and buildings for stores, shops, and schools by hand with hammers and saws at a slow pace. They lacked machinery for the operation of factories and mines, and bringing such equipment from the East was extremely difficult. Doctors were few and their knowledge of medicine was often scant. The death rate from illnesses was high.

Alaska's expansion is being aided by the best modern technological equipment. It has modern structures of brick or other materials. Machinery of all kinds is used in industry, and much of it is flown from the continental states to Alaskan plants. As elsewhere in our country, there are shortages of doctors in Alaska, but those practicing are skilled in the latest methods of treatment. —**B. TOM HAWKINS**

References

"What Next in Dominican Republic?" *Business Week*, June 10. This article—though written before recent shake-up—has valuable background information.

"Dominican Success: Power, Policy, and People," *Newsweek*, December 4.



STUDENT and guidance teacher discuss college admission possibilities

Looking to the Future

Choosing Your College

IF you plan to go to college after finishing high school, use these questions to help you choose the institution that best suits your needs.

What are my career plans? Some colleges offer more complete training in certain professional fields than do others. In some cases, such as optometry, only a relatively few colleges offer complete training programs.

So make certain that the college of your choice offers the course of study you need for your career. You can get complete information on courses by checking individual college catalogs, which may be available in a nearby school or public library. Samuel Brownstein's *College Bound*, published by Barron's Educational Series, Inc., Great Neck, New York, also gives this type of information for many colleges. It may be available in your library, or it can be purchased for \$1.98.

For a list of colleges offering approved study programs in the profession of your choice, write to the association that speaks for that profession. You may find the address in your telephone book, or at your local library.

Is the college of my choice an approved institution? Most schools are accredited—that is, their courses are approved by educational or professional authorities. But there are some that give below-standard training, and are not fully accredited. Of the 170 or so law schools throughout the nation, for instance, about a third are not approved by the American Bar Association—the agency that supervises the legal profession.

It is important that the school you attend is properly accredited. If you attend a non-accredited school, you may find it difficult to become licensed or otherwise approved to practice a specific profession. In addition, you may be barred from advanced study in other colleges and universities.

College catalogs generally give information on accreditation. You can also get a list of approved schools in your area from the Department of Education in your state capital.

What about costs? Of course, you must consider expenses when selecting a college. Total costs vary

from around \$1,000 a year to more than \$3,000. You can get information on tuitions, plus estimated room and board expenses, from individual college catalogs among other sources.

Discuss finances with your parents, and work out a realistic figure of how much you may be able to contribute from part-time work. Then, you can determine which colleges are within your means. If you are short of funds, don't overlook scholarships, loans, and other assistance programs offered by individual colleges and other groups. (We shall discuss student-aid plans in a separate article soon.)

Also keep in mind that you may be able to keep college costs down if you live at home and attend a nearby school. If you live near a state-supported institution, you will find that tuition costs there are usually lower than those of other schools. In addition, of course, you will have no room and board to pay if you can attend classes while living at home.

Shall I go to a large or small college? Perhaps you would like to attend a small college where you can know the entire student body. Or you may prefer to go to a larger institution that offers a wide variety of activities. Many smaller schools provide excellent educational programs, but they seldom have the extensive facilities—such as laboratories and libraries—that the larger universities offer.

What else do I need to consider? There are numerous other considerations to keep in mind when selecting your college. A coeducational college usually offers more boy-girl social activities than does an institution reserved only for men or for women. You may prefer to attend a large state university, a school operated by a particular religion, or one that is run by a private group.

You may want to go to a college where the student body is made up largely of your friends and neighbors. Or you may prefer a school where students from all over the nation and from other countries are to be found.

Whatever your needs and preferences, you can find the right college if you take a little time to search for it. —**By ANTON BERLE**



WAGON TRAIN on the trek westward to expand U. S. territory

Christmas

How It's Observed in Lands Around the World

THE Christmas season is here again. As a time for celebrating the birth of Jesus, it has deep religious meaning. But it is also the occasion for varied festivities around the world.

In Canada, many French-speaking people observe an amusing custom. Since it is considered bad luck for a cat to meow on Christmas Eve, everybody gives the family pet some extra food to keep it happy.

You would probably feel at home in Great Britain on December 25. It is a day for church, carols, gifts, roast goose, and plum pudding.

Like American youngsters, children in Britain hang up stockings on Christmas Eve. Some say Father Christmas, wearing a beaver hat and a long coat, brings their gifts.

In the Netherlands, Dutch children look for their gifts on December 5—Saint Nicholas Eve. During this night, red-robed Saint Nicholas gallops through the air on his white horse and fills the wooden shoes which have been carefully placed on the hearth. Christmas Day itself is a time for religious observances.

In Sweden and Norway, people give special attention to the birds at Christmas. Sheaves of grain are tied to poles so that birds can have an extra treat on the cold winter day.

Early on Christmas morning, everyone goes to church. Often, in Sweden, farm families glide over crunchy snow in horse-drawn sleighs. In Finland, all ski to Christmas services.

Our custom of the Christmas tree comes from the Germans who first used gaily decorated evergreens as a symbol of holiday cheer. German families gather around their trees on Christmas Eve and sing carols.

But Christmas trees are rare in France. Here almost every home has a manger scene. On Christmas Eve, the children expect Father Christmas to put candy and toys in their shoes.

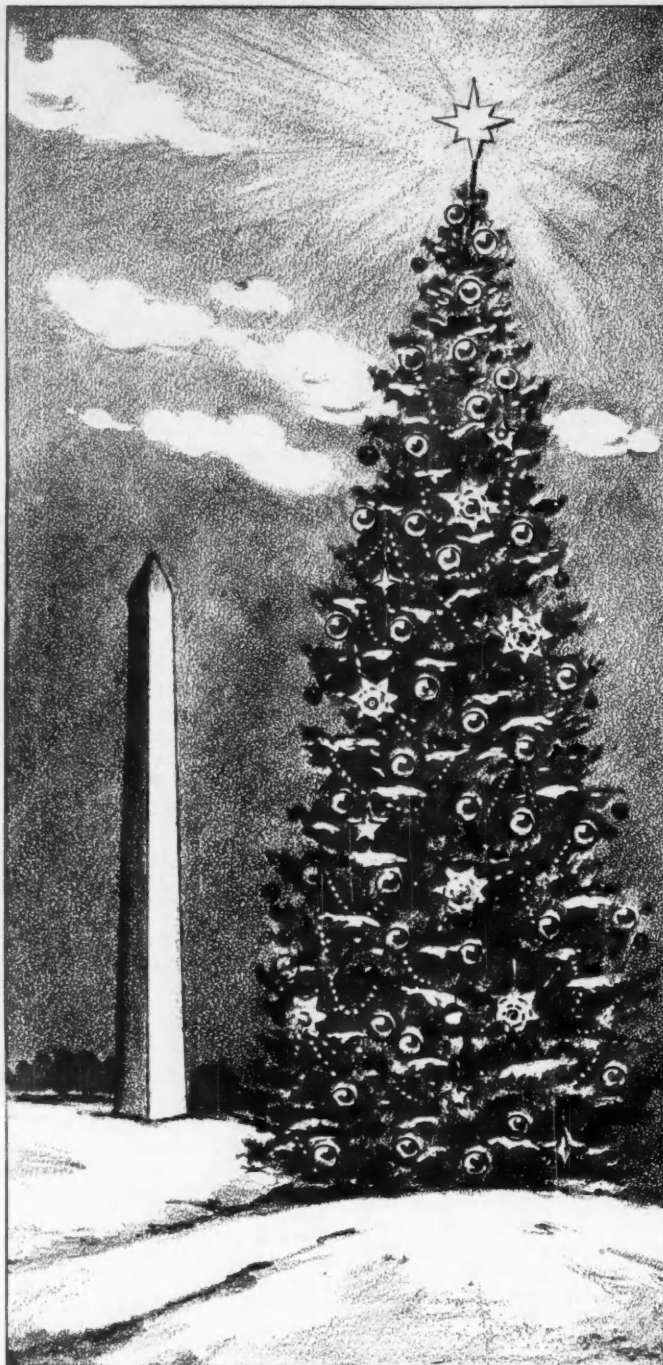
Festivities begin on December 16 in Mexico. During the holidays, a rough jar called a *piñata* is filled with fruit, candy, and small gifts and then hung from the ceiling or porch roof. After being blindfolded, the young people take turns trying to break the *piñata* with a stick. When it is finally smashed, they scramble for their share of the contents. This custom is followed in Honduras and Guatemala, too.

In many South American countries, Christmas is a summer holiday. Here the celebrations usually take the form of street carnivals and fairs.

A SUGGESTED GIFT

If you have a brother, sister, or friend in college, an ideal gift would be a subscription to *Campus Illustrated*—a new magazine which deals with matters of interest to college students here and abroad. Along with its sports, fashions, humor, and other lighter features, it has challenging debates on such subjects as the Peace Corps, fraternities and sororities, student cheating, and academic freedom for college newspapers and professors. If you are going to college, why not ask your parents to give you a year's subscription to the magazine for a Christmas gift?

Subscription rates are \$2.95 a school year (10 issues). Orders may be addressed to *Campus Illustrated*, 805-15th Street, Washington 5, D. C.



IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, lighting a giant Christmas tree near the Washington Monument is now a traditional ceremony (see page 4 story)

Political Views

(Concluded from page 6)

an active role in national politics seems likely to be spotlighted for months to come.

It is General Walker's view that our government, over a long period, hasn't been doing enough to combat communism either at home or abroad. He and his supporters maintain that when military officers see a situation which they think endangers the security of our nation, it is their duty to do everything possible to correct it.

Senator Barry Goldwater, in defense of General Walker, says military commanders are apparently being condemned if they "call attention to our danger and point out the methods used most successfully by our enemies."

Democratic Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is among others who support General Walker.

According to the opposite side in

this dispute, it is an important American tradition that military leaders must take no part in politics, and serious dangers can arise when they do. Observers point out that President de Gaulle in France has been supported by the majority of voters but has nevertheless been seriously threatened by generals seeking to exert political influence and to overthrow his government.

One big difficulty in Latin America, the argument continues, is that military officers have established and overthrown governments almost at will in numerous lands.

Former President Eisenhower says that officers in the armed forces should teach their men the difference between communism and freedom. On the other hand, he adds: "I do not believe they should try to do this in terms of partisan [party] politics."

In conclusion. Despite controversy on certain important points—such as whether military officers should speak out on purely political matters—most Americans agree, in

NEWS QUIZ

Views on Extremists

1. Tell about the origin of the political terms "left" and "right."
2. What are some assertions made by the John Birch Society?
3. In brief, what does the *Wall Street Journal* say about extremists?
4. Compare Senator Barry Goldwater's views with those of the John Birch Society.
5. Give 2 different opinions of what is meant when it's said that a person in this country is an extreme leftist.
6. Briefly discuss President Kennedy's attitude concerning the extremists. Does former President Eisenhower support or oppose him?
7. Give arguments for and against military leaders' active participation in political affairs.

Discussion

1. Do you feel that any of the extremist groups serve a useful purpose in our country today? Explain.
2. Give your opinion as to whether high-ranking military officers should seek to exert political influence. Defend your viewpoint.

Dominican Republic

1. What 2 groups of extremists hope to profit from the unsettled situation in the Dominican Republic?
2. Identify: Hispaniola; Santo Domingo.
3. How did Rafael Trujillo get control of his country?
4. Why did the Organization of American States (OAS) condemn Trujillo's government?
5. After the OAS imposed sanctions, what did Trujillo do?
6. Why did Joaquin Balaguer come under strong attack?
7. What economic problems confront the Dominican Republic?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor establishing normal diplomatic and economic relations with the Dominican Republic at this time? Explain.
2. Do you believe that the U. S. action in sending naval vessels to Dominican waters will, in the long run, strengthen or weaken our relations with Latin American nations in general? Give reasons.

Miscellaneous

1. What issues are under discussion at the AFL-CIO convention?
2. How was President Kennedy recently able to present the American point of view on big cold war issues to large numbers of Russian people?
3. Name the American chosen to make a space flight around the globe soon.
4. Who are the 2 Russians who have already orbited the earth?
5. Give the names of 2 lands—one in the Middle East and one in Africa—that became free of outside control in 1961.

general, that the widely differing groups in our population must be guaranteed a maximum degree of freedom to present their views.

The nation's laws can and do impose restrictions on anyone who actually seeks the overthrow of our republic and our democratic way of life. But as to the groups of far left and far right—so long as they don't reach this extreme—most people feel that the best policy is to let them express and explain their views freely, so that the public can decide what is sound and what is nonsense.

—By TOM MYER

